



FRIDAY EVENING, MAY 7, 1909.

The City School Board met in the Gazette office last night, the electric lights not having been placed in the new school building on Prince street. When this shall have been done the board will hold its monthly meetings in that building. The assembling of the board in the Gazette office brings to mind scenes of by-gone years. During the civil war the old Lancasterian school house, on the site of the present Washington school building, was the quarters for manumitted negroes, or "contrabands," as they were then called, and in 1864 a man named Westcott, from New York, ran for mayor of the city against O. A. Ware. One of the planks in Westcott's platform was a protest against a school which had been instituted by George Washington being closed and the building used for such base purposes. At the close of the war the only asset of the school board was the old Lancasterian building, and the board, among whom was Rev. Father Carne, Rev. J. T. Leftwich, pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church, and Messrs. N. Bush and Edgar Snowden, Jr., met monthly in the Gazette office. Col. S. K. Eby was the principal of the school. Rev. Father Carne is still living. All the others mentioned above have joined the great majority.

The wide difference of opinion existing between republican and democratic tariff experts was shown by figures submitted to the Senate on Wednesday. Senator Aldrich offered a statement he promised the day Mr. Nelson denounced the lumber and woolen schedules. An army of experts from New York and the Treasury Department have been working on it since that time. It declares that 379 reductions from the existing law have been made in the pending bill. He also supplied a list of increases, seeking to demonstrate that they were largely due to changes from ad valorem to specific duties and that a great majority were of no consequence, a few being made for the purpose of raising revenue. Senator Culberson, the minority leader, promptly offset the statement presented by offering one showing that of 1,943 articles covered in the bill the duties on 356 have been lowered; that duties had been increased on 316 articles and maintained without change on 1,271 articles. The percentage of lower duties, Mr. Culberson avers, is 18.3; higher duties, 16.3; same duties, 65.4. There is little doubt that the discrepancy in the two statements will cause debate.

A MAN, seventy-six years old, a prosperous undertaker, who was once commander of a G. A. R. post in Brooklyn, admitted that he was not a veteran and pleaded guilty to falsely obtaining pension money from the government, before a judge in the U. S. Circuit Court, Brooklyn, on Wednesday. Although one of the most prominent men in Grand Army circles in Brooklyn, he was shown never to have enlisted. He will be sentenced on Saturday. He had the support, until the arraignment, of the most influential men in Brooklyn posts of the Grand Army. This is believed to be but one of thousands of similar instances. It seems that every man who lived in the north before or during the civil war can secure a pension for the asking.

IN THE Senate yesterday a speech on the tariff was made by Mr. Cummins, of Iowa, who advocated lower duties on iron and steel and predicted that if monopolies continued unchecked people would find impossible convenient for riding the world of monopolists. With such predictions by Mr. Cummins and with Messrs. Bristow and Beveridge, warning down the reverend bonds of "senatorial courtesy" in order to get real action, there were happenings in the Senate yesterday that left the old element agast.

"GIVE us fair protection in Kentucky," said Senator Bradley in addressing the Senate on Tuesday, "and I promise you that in a short while it shall become as certainly republican as the great state of Massachusetts." So Mr. Bradley would have the world believe that the great state of Kentucky can be so easily purchased!

THE Senate was startled yesterday when Senator Newlands made a proposition to the so-called republican "progressives" that the democrats would join them forcing a downward revision of the tariff if they would formulate a workable plan. The Newlands offer did not appeal to Senator Cummins, to whom it was made, and after it had been declined the Senate settled down to consideration of the tariff bill in the regular way.

The defense in the Hains case at Flushing, L. I., had rested its case and the prosecution was well along in examining witnesses in rebuttal when court adjourned yesterday. Three alienists declared the captain was insane.

From Washington.

(Correspondence of the Alexandria Gazette.)
Washington, May 7.
Royal E. Osbell, of Richmond, Va., has been selected to succeed John G. Capers, of South Carolina as commissioner of Internal Revenue. The fact developed today that Capers resignation, to take effect July 1st, has been in the hands of Secretary MacVeach for several weeks but the fact was kept secret because of Capers being confined in a hospital from blood poisoning following an operation for mastoiditis.

The railroad companies of the country have absolutely ignored the investigation of the Interstate Commerce Commission to attend a hearing on the question of resuming the sale of commutation tickets for school children, which scores of railroads discontinued some months ago after a ruling by the commission that there could be no discrimination in such sale in favor of tickets to day pupils as against night pupils, or children attending special schools. The commission is restless under complaints which have reached it, and resent the impression that it is responsible for the present condition. It charges that the railroads have acted unfairly. An order in the matter may be expected shortly.

Probably for the first time since the civil war, the Cabinet, at its meeting today, listened to a series of discussions of difference of opinion between two of its members. Secretary of the Interior Ballinger and Secretary of Agriculture Wilson, who have been at odds over the proper interpretation of the law concerning withdrawal of public lands presented their cases. The president's official family sat practically as a court, with the chief executive as chief justice, and the seven other members as advisory judges. It was really the Roosevelt policy of conservation that was on trial. The particular point at issue between the two secretaries is whether ranger sites may be withdrawn from entry by the forest service. The president expects to ask Attorney General Wickersham to file a written opinion on the merits of the controversy before he finally decides it.

A distinguished gathering of officials and citizens witnessed the unveiling this afternoon of the statue of Henry Wadsworth Longfellow. The speech of presentation was made by Mr. B. H. Warner, of this city, and other addresses were delivered by Hamilton Wright Mable, Bishop Mackay-Smith, of Pennsylvania, Maj. Gen. A. W. Greeley and Elias Perry. The sculptor, William Couper, was on the speaker's stand. Longfellow's favorite flower, the iris or sweet flag, was used profusely in the decoration of the stand and pedestal, and the speakers quoted liberally from the poet's works. The statue, which faces Connecticut avenue and M street, represents the poet in college gown, but capless, and is of heroic size. After the unveiling, Mrs. A. W. Greeley gave a tea to the numerous Longfellow descendants who were present at the ceremony, and this evening the Longfellow Day will be completed by an entertainment at the new Masonic Auditorium at which Rev. J. Townsend Russell will give a reading from the poet's writings.

That Senator Aldrich, backed up by the "regulars" of the republican party, is in full control of the tariff situation in the Senate, is expected to be fully demonstrated today when the vote is taken upon the lead schedule. The House put lead ores and pig lead at the same rate of one and one-half cents per pound. The Senate finance committee separated these articles retaining, that on rates on ores but restoring the Dingley rates on two and one-eighth cents per pound on pig lead and two and one-half cents on lead in sheets, pipes, etc. Because lead forms the basis of paints, some of the Western insurgent republicans, notably Brewster of Kansas, have been making a determined effort to reduce these duties. A canvass of the Senate shows that Mr. Aldrich will win out on the test vote today by a majority of from 12 to 14 votes.

Trade conditions in practically all sections of the world show a decline, measured in values of merchandise imported and exported as compared with the figures of a year ago. The latest figures compiled by the Department of Commerce and Labor and published today show that both imports and exports fall below those of last year in a very large proportion of the countries for which this government has statements.

President Taft abandoned his intention to participate in the exercises at the unveiling of the Longfellow statue today because of an infection of the left eye which is supposed to have been brought about by some insect striking it while he was out horseback riding Wednesday. The eye is considerably inflamed and he is wearing a bandage over it, but is attending to his usual duties at the White House.

President Taft received a formal call this afternoon from Mayor des Planches, the Italian Ambassador who is about to leave for his home on his annual vacation and who wished to bid the executive good-by.

The president today sent the following nominations to the Senate: Gustavus L. Monroe, Jr., of Mississippi, to be secretary of legation at San Jose, Costa Rica; A. Campbell Turner, of Missouri, to be second secretary of the embassy at Constantinople and Charles B. Curtis, of New York, to be third secretary of the embassy at Constantinople.

Speaker Cannon is 73 years old today. In the best of health and spirits he spent the day at his office in the capitol receiving congratulations. Scores of members of the House and other friends called to pay their respects in person. Others sent flowers and from all points in the country distant friends sent their congratulations by telegraph. Cannon gave all his callers a genial reception and said he had never felt better.

The demand for false hair by the feminine population of the United States has boosted the figures of the exports from China from 56,133 pounds in 1907 to 207,414 pounds according to a report received from Vice Consul General Stuart J. Fuller, of Hong Kong. The hair is brought to the State Department from the interior, where it is cleaned and sorted, according to length and quality.

An investigation has been begun by the United States government of the alleged seizure of the American whaler Knowles and imprisonment of its crew many of them American citizens by the Venezuelan government under the Castro regime, following a harrowing story of hardships and finally escape to Kingston, told by Payne, a member of the crew, and today presented to the State Department for action by Senator Lodge, of Massachusetts.

The will of former United States Senator William M. Stewart, of Nevada, probated in Washington yesterday, discloses that he owned no real estate and his personal property did not exceed \$1,500 in value. This is devised to his widow. Mr. Stewart's debts are said to aggregate \$25,000.

THE DEBT CASE.

Counsel for West Virginia sprung a surprise on Virginia in the debt litigation before Special Master Littlefield in Richmond yesterday afternoon, the result being some sharp passages between opposing counsel. The final decision of the special master was a victory for Virginia.

It was just after the noon recess, and Thomas Bird Dixey, who had made up the schedule for West Virginia, was on the stand for the purpose of giving his evidence in-chief. He was asked by Senator Carlisle as to what date he had begun the taking of his accounts. His answer was "March 9 1823." Immediately the New York attorney was on his feet with a motion for a postponement for two months in order to allow a readjustment of the accounts of the two states as of a common date, it appearing that the Virginia accountant began his investigation as of 1819. The lawyers for Virginia contended that this was the year of the inception of the debt while those for West Virginia claim that no proper charge can be made against their client prior to 1823.

After hearing extended argument on both sides the special master decided to go on with the hearing, declaring that he would not undertake to determine which state was right on this point, but that he would report the two hypotheses to the Supreme Court of the United States and let that tribunal settle the question. Counsel for West Virginia fought hard for their contention, claiming that time would be saved by granting the extension.

Major Holmes Conrad, in replying to Senator Carlisle and Senator Spooner, declared that only one schedule was affected by the difference in dates, and that as the amount involved was only about a million dollars, his side would rather give that to West Virginia than to have further unnecessary delay in the progress of the case.

Another scrap occurred at the morning session over the introduction of certain schedules offered in evidence on the part of Virginia, one of these offered being admitted and the other rejected.

Mr. Taylor, who made a digest of the laws and acts of the general assembly, brought out the interesting fact that members from what is now West Virginia advocated and supported in every way the improvements and expenditures for which bond were issued. Counsel for West Virginia made vigorous objections to the admission of this evidence. They asked for the production of the original acts under which the improvements were made. "If these digests and the summary of the acts of the general assembly are not admitted," said Major Anderson, "we will be called upon to have the act printed in their entirety and put on record. The expenses of this will be enormous, and the state of West Virginia will be put to the additional expense of paying the cost of the undertaking."

This sadly caused a little stir and amusement among counsel for Virginia, but the representatives of the mountain state apparently did not quite catch the joke.

ATTACKED BY A MOB.

While being taken from the Mercer county, Pa., courthouse back to jail yesterday evening by deputy sheriffs, Mrs. Helen Boyle was attacked by a mob of perhaps 1,000 people, mostly women. It was only by great efforts on the part of the sheriff, business men, and several others that the mob was prevented from doing bodily harm to the woman who is charged with having kidnapped Willie Whittle, and who was placed on trial in Mercer yesterday afternoon.

James H. Boyle, her alleged husband, had been convicted of the kidnapping earlier in the day and he was being taken from the courthouse to the jail with the woman when the demonstration occurred. The mob had gathered for some hours in front of the old schoolhouse which is doing duty as a courthouse, and when the woman appeared in the custody of Deputy Sheriff Stuart a rush was made for her, principally by the women.

"There she is—the hussey—let's get her and hang her," said Mrs. Boyle quietly as she took a stand. Why don't you go home and wash your face?" she asked.

The mob swarmed around the woman with loud cries, and it was only with the greatest difficulty that Stuart, aided by several men, including Rev. J. S. Duncan, of the First Presbyterian Church of Mercer, could work his way through and start on the six-square walk to the jail. The women were most bitter. Some of them shouted:

"Get a rope and let's fix the kidnapper!"

Mrs. Boyle hung back defiance only and told some of those near her that if she were turned loose by the officers she would "chase you all, two at a time."

Sheriff William Chess, who had charge of Boyle, did not tarry in the mob. He seemed to be of the opinion that there might be in the mob's noise a plot composed to liberate Boyle, so he hurried him along handcuffed, and with his hand always on the butt of his revolver.

LITTLE BOY KILLED.

Four-year-old Paul Maurice Montfort, the "most photographed boy in the United States," was killed yesterday by a fall from an elevated train in Chicago. His father, A. M. Montfort, is a photographer, who does much work for advertisers, and the son was used as a model. In one of the most widely known poses the boy is smiling as a brand of talcum powder is being shaken over him. In another noted pose he is playing with a safety razor and laughing. Millions of persons have seen his picture, taken while seated upon a tin bathtub, amusing himself with a cake of soap. At least 1,000 of his photographs have been taken of him.

The mother and boy yesterday started downtown. As they entered the car the boy ran forward, climbed into a seat, and began to lean against the window. It was open, and the child fell to the ground, thirty-five feet below.

The mother was unable to leave the train until it reached the next station. She was frantic with grief by this time, and attempted to commit suicide, but was restrained.

Market.
Georgetown, D. C. May 7.—Wheat 135-145.

Sixty-first Congress.

Washington, May 7.
SENATE.

The orator of the day in the Senate was Mr. Clapp (rep. Minn.). His argument was devoted to the urgent need, from every standpoint, of revision of the tariff downward so far as it is consistent with reasonable protection. Mr. Clapp said that in the tariff discussion a number of senators had lost sight of the distinction between a tariff for revenue and a protective tariff. England draws more money from the custom house per capita, he said, than does the United States but nobody objects to calling England a free trade country. A tariff for revenue in the end rested on the consumer and might properly be called a tax. He declared that the amount of the tariff was added to the cost of goods in this country and said that the price of steel-wire nails, cotton cloth and salt had been so close to the tariff itself as to preclude the possibility that the tariff had been added to the price. As to the suggestion of Senator Sewal (dem. Nev.), that the progressive republicans and the democrats combine to carry through a tariff programme he said it was impossible. While they might agree on a point here and there they could not reconcile the conflicting principles to which they adhere.

Senator Carter declared that a tariff of a cent and a half a pound on lead was absolutely necessary to preserve that great industry in this country. Senator Owen then intervened in the debate on lead with a speech in favor of an income tax. He believed that in the light of the information he was about to present to the Senate the Supreme Court would reverse the decision of fifteen years ago declaring an income tax unconstitutional.

Senator Stone declared that the proposed rate of one-half cent per pound on lead-ore is greater than it ought to be. Senator Culberson asked Chairman Aldrich whether it was not true that the change made by Senate committee in the House rates on lead amounted to a reassertion of the Dingley rates, to which Mr. Aldrich frankly replied: "They do."

HOUSE.
The House was not in session today, having adjourned Thursday till Monday.

News of the Day.
Lieut. Commander Balkup, American naval attaché at Rome, has turned over to the prefect of Messina 400 American wooden houses for sheltering earthquake sufferers.

When the Senate adjourned yesterday evening, after a somewhat strenuous day, Chairman Aldrich, of the finance committee, declared that the backbone of the "insurgents" had been broken. He said that just more than four republicans would be found continuing the fight against the tariff bill, and that these were Senators Cummins, of Iowa; Bristow, of Kansas, and La Follette, of Wisconsin.

American League games yesterday resulted: At St. Louis—Detroit, 7; St. Louis, 3. At Cleveland—Cleveland, 2; Chicago, 1. At New York—Boston, 4; New York, 3. At Philadelphia—Philadelphia, 2; Washington, 1. National League games resulted: At Brooklyn—Brooklyn, 7; Philadelphia, 1. At Pittsburgh—Pittsburgh, 6; St. Louis, 5. At Chicago—Chicago, 4; Cincinnati, 2. At Boston—First game, New York 2, Boston 1; second game, New York 1, Boston 0.

Virginia News.
The Grand Lodge of Virginia, I. O. O. F., and subsidiary organizations, the Grand Encampment of Virginia, and the Rebekah Assembly of Virginia will meet in Bristol Monday and Tuesday.

The Fairfax Board of Supervisors, at its meeting on Wednesday, requested the State Highway Commission to invite bids for the construction of two miles of road, on the Little River pike, east of Fairfax.

Col. Charles J. Anderson, adjutant general of Virginia and a prominent resident of Richmond, is seriously ill at Johns Hopkins Hospital, Baltimore. He underwent an operation for an internal trouble on Wednesday.

TICKETS VALUELESS.

The Southern, the Atlantic Coast Line, the Norfolk and Western and the Chesapeake and Ohio railways being satisfied with the action of the Virginia Corporation Commission in increasing passenger rates over their lines from 2 to 12 cents a mile, appeared yesterday by counsel before Judge Jeter O. Pritchard in the United States Circuit Court, in session in Richmond, and asked the dismissal of their suits against the Southern, Chesapeake and Ohio, Atlantic Coast Line and Norfolk and Western were putting the new rate into effect, released all these railroads from their bonds given in May and July, 1907, for a faithful performance of their agreement with the Corporation Commission of Virginia.

The court further adjudged that there is no liability on the railroads mentioned for any of the coupons issued under the order of the Corporation Commission, or to any holder of such coupons, which are declared void and worthless.

It appearing to the court that the Corporation Commission's order of April 27, 1907, has been superseded by its order of March 16, 1909, and nothing remaining to be done, the cases are stricken from the docket.

Evelyn Will Pay the Bill.

New York, May 7.—Attorneys for Evelyn Nesbitt Thaw, announced at noon today the milliners bill for \$253, litigation over which has reached the point where Harry K. Thaw's wife must either pay or go to jail, will be settled this afternoon. Mrs. Thaw, who declared in court yesterday that she had no way of raising the money because of alleged dearth of funds forthcoming from the Thaw family, has succeeded, her attorneys say, in borrowing the sum needed. The money will be paid the milliner's attorneys, who have agreed not to press the jail commitment.

New York Stock Market.
New York, May 7.—The market showed increased strength in the last half of the forenoon and during the first part of the afternoon. The railroad issues made substantial advances.

Yale vs. University.
New Haven, Conn., May 7.—For the second time this season the Yale baseball team will meet the University of Virginia team today. Yale defeated the University on its southern trip by a score of 4 to 2. The batteries were Euse and Philbin for Yale, and Walker and Pearson for Virginia.

The Trial of Capt. Hains.

Flushing, L. I., May 7.—With his plea of insanity for Captain Peter C. Hains, badly damaged as the result of the testimony of brother officers who saw him about Fort Hamilton following the quarrel between his wife and himself, and after his wife had returned to her parents in Boston, and all of whom considered him rational, Attorney McIntyre when the trial was resumed today prepared to work in the unwritten law plea if possible. How successful he will be is problematical, but Justice Garretson is on record as saying that he would not admit anything but insanity evidence and such statements as were told the captain which might affect his mental processes.

If this ruling is adhered to McIntyre's threat made today that he would introduce names of persons and recitals of what he termed "revolting doings" at Fort Hamilton is likely to come a cropper.

McIntyre is much excited over the success of the district attorney in refuting his insanity defense, and both he and General Hains are making ugly charges of a clique of army officers who are unfriendly to General Hains and therefore to his son.

Dr. H. A. Houghton, the ambulance surgeon, who attended Hains on the float, resumed the stand this morning under cross examination. After a few unimportant questions, he was excused, and Edwin Andrews, Jr., was recalled. Andrews testified that the conduct of Captain Hains on the float at the time of the killing was rational. He was followed by Morrill L. Downs, who also said the captain was rational at that time.

Other witnesses testified to the same effect.

To Investigate Massacres.
Constantinople, May 7.—In order to avoid a whitewash in the government investigation of the Asia Minor massacres, American Ambassador Leshman and British Ambassador Sir Gerald Lowther are today bringing pressure upon Minister of the Interior Ferid Pasha to include American and English members on the investigating commission.

The killing of the American missionaries Rogers and Maurer and the wounding of Mr. Daughy Wylie, the British vice consul at Marasia, entitle their countries to this representation, the ambassadors say.

France will probably join in the request on account of the burning of several French missions and churches in Adana, Marasia and elsewhere.

Ferid has not received the request in good grace, but it is believed that he will yield in preference to provoking an independent investigation by the aggrieved countries.

A serious breach between the soldiers and the Young Turks committees of union and progress is responsible today for the unexpected announcement by General Chetkek Pasha that martial law will indefinitely continue in Constantinople.

It is announced that the extension is to enable the court-martial of the mutineers, but the real reason is declared to be the army's dissatisfaction with many of the radical tendencies of the Young Turks. The situation is suggestive of another military uprising.

Collapse of a Gallery.
Seattle, Wash., May 1.—It is now certain that the list of injured by last night's accident at the National Guard Armory here will reach 150 and it is declared by the doctors at the hospital, to which the victims were taken, that many of them will die. Just how many are fatally hurt will not be known until later in the day, as the hospital attaches are rushed to the limit caring for the badly hurt. The disaster was at the finish of the Marathon race.

During the excitement the entire rail fronting the balcony gave way, and the thousand or more persons in front were precipitated to the floor a distance of seventeen feet. In an instant a terrible panic was precipitated. The uninjured persons started on a rush for the exits, men and women screaming wildly, while from the great jumbled mass of humanity piled on the floor of the armory came indescribable screams and screams of fright and agony. It was fully five minutes before those in charge got their heads above them and started to relieve the tangle of terribly injured humanity. Men and women were piled in a seemingly indescribable mass on the floor and many of them had suffered broken limbs while others were bleeding from scalp wounds and contusions. It is charged today that the officers in charge of the armory were directly responsible for the accident, as they permitted the gallery to become over crowded.

The Crisis in France.
Paris, May 7.—The government has accepted the gage thrown down by the government employees, and today began proceedings to dissolve the trades union which the employees formed yesterday in defiance of the government, and announced that all the leaders in the movement will be criminally prosecuted.

The latter say the formal dissolution of the new union will not interfere with its effectiveness, and that they have no fear of criminal prosecution, as they expect a general labor war to begin within a few days, the end of which they think will be change in government.

The central committee of the new union, which is made up of post, telegraph, and telephone employees, has already been authorized to call a strike but is delaying in order to give "boos" to other in other lines. The railroad employees and the miners' union have already agreed to come out the moment the strike is called.

From the elaborate military preparations that the government is making, it is clearly evident that it expects the strike to assume the proportion of a revolution.

China's Demand on Portugal.
Lisbon, May 7.—The Portuguese government was advised today that China is massing troops near the Portuguese island of Macao, preparatory to demanding the return of the island to China. Portugal is in no position to resist, but representations have been made to England in the hope of enlisting her aid to resist the Chinese demands. Macao is a tiny island at the mouth of the Canton river, and is the oldest European possession in China. It was ceded to Portugal in 1583. Recently there have been a number of clashes between the Chinese and Portuguese authorities over alleged violations of respective jurisdictions.

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Arrest Made.

New York, May 7.—Oliver A. Spitzer who was dock superintendent of the American Sugar Refining Company's docks, in Williamsburg, Thomas Kehoe, a checker, Jenn M. Voelker, Edward A. Boyle, J. R. Coyle, J. M. Hilligan, and Patrick J. Hennesey, all of whom were employees of the Havemeyer & Elmer refineries, were indicted by the Federal grand jury today.

They are charged with conspiring to procure and cause the United States warehouse to be filled and to show false bills of lading of imported sugar landed at the docks. All of the men entered pleas of not guilty and was released on bail.

Attempted Murder and Suicide.
Arlington, Mass., May 7.—Her throat slashed from ear to ear, Mrs. Emma J. Grayson is lying at the point of death today in Cambridge Hospital, and Thomas H. Lynch, who tried to kill her, is dead at his home here with his head blown off. It was the old story of infatuation and refusal. Mrs. Grayson, who lives with her husband, has long been fearful of Lynch because of the persistent ardor of his attentions to her. Lynch also was married.

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Fleischmann's.

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